

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6129

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 20TH, 1877.

五拜禮

號十二月七英 港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

TO BE LET.

AUCTIONS.

INTIMATIONS.

INTIMATIONS.

INTIMATIONS.

ARRIVALS.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

V. E. R.

July 18, PERNAMBUCO, Brit. str., 642. Wm. Hyde, Saigon 13th July, Rice.—SHEMSEN & Co.

July 19, ANADY, French str., 2,440, Moreau, Shanghai 15th July, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

July 19, HOLYWOOD, British str., 333, A. McVicar, Amoy 16th July, General.—SHEMSEN & Co.

July 19, CHINA, German str., 648, Ackermann, Canton, General.—SHEMSEN & Co.

July 19, CITY OF PEKING, American str., 5,079, George G. Berry, San Francisco 20th June, and Yokohama 12th July, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

July 19, MIGNON, American 3-m. schooner, 484, L. H. Soule, Saigon 3rd July, Salt and Rice.—ORDER.

July 19, FREDERICK, German bark, 564, Ed. Wolf, Chefoo 22nd July, Beans and Vermicelli.—Wm. PINSAY & Co.

July 19, BOB ABOARD, British bark, 398, W. Scott, Saigon 12th July, Rice.—CHINESE CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 19TH.

General, British steamer, for Manila.

Anubis, British steamer, for Saigon.

Pernambuco, British steamer, for Swatow.

China, German steamer, for Ningpo and Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

July 19, LOUISA, German schooner, for Hong Kong.

July 19, CORINTH, American bark, for Nasca.

July 19, PENRITH, Brit. bark, for Manila.

July 19, CAMOS, British str., for Amoy and Haiphong.

July 19, AMBRO, British str., for Saigon.

July 19, DAPHNE, British ship, for Kolo.

July 19, ESMERALDA, Brit. str., for Manila.

July 19, HOLYWOOD, Brit. str., for Swatow.

July 19, FU-YEV, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Anady, str., from Shanghai.—

For Hong Kong.—Messrs. G. Majwesky, B. Mackellar, and Ferrier, and 13 Chinese.—For Marsella.—Messrs. Laird, Wood, Price, Bourke, Crawford, and Fouque.

Per Holymoor, str., from Amoy.—

3 British.—Per Holymoor, str., from Amoy.—

Per Peninsular, str., from Saigon.—

67 Chinese.

Per City of Peking, str., from San Francisco, and Yokohama.

From San Francisco—180 Chinese.—From Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Deetjen.

Per Magpie, str., from Saigon.—

Mrs. L. H. Scott and daughter.

Per Empress, str., for Manila.—

Per Anubis, str., for Saigon.—

100 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per China, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.—20 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German 3-masted schooner Miyao reports left Saigon on 13th July, and had moderate S.W. winds with pleasant fine weather.

The British steamer Penzance reports left Amy on 16th July. The first 24 hours fine and pleasant weather. The remainder of the passage strong S.W. and W.W. breezes with sky completely overcast.

The British bark Bon Accord reports left Saigon on the 12th July, and had light S.W. to S.E. winds with cloudy weather. On the 18th instant, sailed the Danish schooner Nafdal, of Copenhagen, from Bangkok to Amoy, in lat. 20° N. and long. 114° E.

The German bark Frederick reports left Chefoo on 22nd June, and had contrary winds all the way. On 3rd July experienced a very heavy gale from the Eastward, veering round to the Southward, with a very high sea; after that very light winds from the S.W. all the rest of the passage.

The French steamer Anady reports left Shanghai on 15th July, and had fresh breeze. On the 16th encountered the edge of a typhoon and very heavy seas. Sailed for Saigon on the 17th. The gale lasted four hours, when it died out. During the gale, experienced a heavy confused sea with heavy rollers from the E. came to the conclusion that the vessel was on the S.W. quadrant of a heavy typhoon. After this had strong S.W. winds, latter part calm, rain and overcast squalls.

The American mail steamer City of Peking reports left San Francisco on 20th instant at 2.30 p.m.; arrived at Yokohama on 10th July at 6.30 a.m., and left again on the 12th at 6 a.m. Left in port the Company's steamer City of Tokio to leave same day, bound for San Francisco. T. G. LINSTEAD, Agent, San Francisco Office.

Hong Kong, 4th October, 1876. [1355]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, Agent, San Francisco Office.

Hong Kong, 4th October, 1876. [1355]

ITALIAN WINES D'ASTI.

NET, Pints (2 dozen).....

CHARLES, Quarts (1 dozen).....

CHAMBERTIN, Quarts (1 dozen).....

MULLER-FEEBES' ST. JULIEN.....

GEORGE FALCONER & Co.

Hong Kong, 24th March, 1877. [1025]

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such Risks being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBL, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hong Kong, 1st March, 1877. [1333]

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now prepared to issue Policies against Loss or Damage by Fire at Current Rates.

The Company is participated in by three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large lines.

SANDER & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 27th June, 1877. [1300]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL Charter of His MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1793.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A DISCOUNT of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding 25,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hong Kong, 20th July, 1872. [1163]

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.</p

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1877,
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY.")This Comprehensive Work, now in the
FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been
compiled from the Best and Most Reliable
Sources, and no pains have been spared to
render it Complete in Every Respect.

It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPoa.

THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMoy.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKiang.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.

THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the
Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philip-
pines.It also includes a mass of useful information
in addition to that usually found in works of the
kind.The larger Directory contains the different
Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan
with foreign countries, together with various
"Acts," Ordinances, and Regulations relating to
Commerce and Shipping.It is further embellished with a Chromo-litho-
graph of a
PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI;Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW
CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the
PEAK;Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for the Work);
and
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.The Chronicle and Directory is the only
publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public,
Mercantile, and General Offices.It is published in two forms—Complete at
\$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Direc-
tors, Maps, &c., at \$3.Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, where it is published, or to the
following Agents:

MACAO Mr. L. A. de Grau.

SWATOW Messrs. Hall & Hall and Kelly

AMoy Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.

FORMOSA Messrs. Hodges & Co.

FOOCHOW Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

SHANGHAI Messrs. Hall & Hall.

KOREA Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

LIVE STOCK AND FRESH FRUIT Messrs. Hall & Hall and Kelly

CHEFOO AND TAKU Messrs. Hall & Hall and Kelly

NEWCHIANG Messrs. Hall & Hall and Kelly

TIENTSIN AND HANOI Messrs. Hall & Hall and Kelly

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NAGASAKI The C. and J. Trading Co.

HIOGO, OSAKA The C. and J. Trading Co.

YOKOHAMA Messrs. J. L. & Co.

MELBOURNE Messrs. J. L. & Co.

SAIGON Mr. J. H. Bloom.

BANGKOK Messrs. Malherbe, Julian & Co.

LONDON Mr. F. Alcock—Clement's Lane.

LONDON Messrs. Bates, Hinde & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchant's

NEW YORK Messrs. S. M. Pittiglio & Co.

37, Park Row.

NOTICE

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING

CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and his Royal Highness the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYGOODS,

AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFFITED,

PASSENGEL SHIPS' SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. Watson and Co.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [82]

The reports from time to time received from
the North of China concerning the pro-
pects of the crops have up to the present
been very favourable, especially in Chilli.
The rejoicings of the natives at this hopeful
condition of things have now, however,
according to the Tientsin correspondent of
the *N. C. Daily News*, been converted into
gloom by forebodings. The plague of locusts
has reached the province and extends over
hundreds of miles. Some districts have been
stripped of all verdure, and nothing of the
crops remain but the bare stalks. The
adjoining province of Shansi is reported to
be now suffering from distress and it is to be
feared that the ravages of the insects will
spread there. It is more than probable, too,
that Shantung will be invaded by these de-
structive insects. In Kiangsu and some partsof Anhwei they have wrought much havoc,
and the crops in both provinces must inevita-
bly suffer diminution in consequence. Alto-
gether the outlook is not cheerful for the
people of North China; it has clouded over
considerably since the visitation of the locusts.
It is to be feared that rice will be dear next
winter, as a large quantity will be needed
for export to the North. In view of the prob-
able shortness of crops in the North in the
ensuing season, the Authorities should take
measures to prevent a repetition of the terrible
scenes of misery which have been enacted in
Shantung, Chilli, and Shansi during the past
season, and the effects of which will not
easily be effaced.THE new tax upon native imports into the
port of Newchwang came into force on the
16th ultimo. It appears that the fee on all
imports has been doubled, and shipments
per foreign vessels, which were not taxed
before, now have to pay four mace per hu-
ndred taels. The extra impost is said to be
needed in order to admit the increase of
the troops in the province of Shinking, the
existing forces being unable to cope with
the banditti, who swarm in some districts.
The tax has been imposed, but the additional
soldiers have not, it would seem, made
their appearance. It is not at all improbable
that brigandage was made a plea for
the levy of increased duties, and that it will
be found presently that the robbers can be
dealt with by the existing force. Such a
result would not be surprising to those who
have had experience of Chinese dodges. The
tax, although not levied upon foreign goods,
is an irregular one, and calculated to cripple
trade and encourage smuggling. The ex-
ample set in Shinking may, too, prove
infectious. It is not by any means the only
province in the Central Kingdom where
the banditti have succeeded in setting the
troops at defiance. In Kwangtung they
are almost too much for the authorities, who
certainly fail to repress them, and have much
difficulty in keeping them in check at all.
Only the other day two thousand of these
robbers assembled in the Ying Tak dis-
trict, much to the terror of the peaceable
inhabitants. The Vicar at Canton will
next be wanting to follow the example set
him in Shinking, on the pretext that with
the troops at his command, it is impossible to
exterminate the banditti.A TABLE of imports and exports from and
to Japan and Corea during the month of
May last, which has been published in a
Japanese journal, shows pretty fairly what
the trade between the two countries is worth.The total exports to Corea from Japan
during the month amounted to \$73,837.45.

This was made up as follows—Rice,

\$23,390.10; barley, \$2,542.29; ground

barley, \$4,891.41; and miscellaneous goods,

\$30,004.65. The imports from Corea into
Japan reached a total value of \$14,860.13.

Fifty junks left Corea for Japan, and fifty-

junks arrived there from that country.

From this return it would appear that

the whole of the trade was done in junks, to

the exclusion of steamers. The "mis-
cellaneous" imports from Japan no doubt included
a considerable quantity of European and
American goods, for some of which the
Coreans are reported to be exhibiting a pre-
ference. The total number of Japanese resi-
dents in Corea is given as 232. They are
isolated from the natives, with whom they
have little intercourse and that not always
of the most friendly character, judging from
the accoups published at different times in
the Japanese native papers. No doubt more
harmonious relations will exist before long
between the two nations, but at present there
is a mutual contempt felt by each for the
other arising from very opposite causes.
The Japanese look upon the Coreans as dirty
and uncivilised; the Coreans despise the
Japanese because they have abandoned their
ancient civilisation for that of the Western
barbarians.A telegram in the *Alta*, dated New York, the
5th ultimo, says that it is probable some effort
will be made to raise the wreck of the steamer
City of San Francisco. Clyde's wrecking steamer
Washington was sent to the spot.The *Washington* was sent to the wreck of the
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EXTRACTS.

A BAND OF WILD FLOWERS.

I have seen a sunny day
Dappled with the primrose pale,
Mossy bank and shady dell,
When the modest violas dwelt,
What was done and done to me,
Since then wert not there to see?

Golden crow-foot on the green,
Strown with daisies white between;
Woodlands gay with sorrel fine,
And the star-gleam gladdens;
What were wild and green to me,
Since then wert not there to see?

Packing all those flowers rare,
Smelling sweet of Arian air,
I have twined a fragrant band,
Fit to place in Cythna's hand;
They shall speak my thoughts for me,
Since thought wert not there to see.

Violets, were thin eyes of blue,
Sorrel was thy bairn's pale hair,
Primrose breath, the breath of thine,
Colindine, thy tresses free;
And the daisies, framed in green,
Were thy cheeks with blushing tinge.

AUREL.

GARDENING AS AN INDUSTRY.

It is strange (says the *Garden*) that fruit and vegetable gardens should not receive among us that attention as an industry which it deserves. We pay £25,000 every year for imported fruits alone. France, Jersey, Holland, Spain, and Portugal send us grapes, melons, and figs. We receive enormous quantities of apples from France and the Channel Islands. So satisfactory to fruit growers are the prices now realised, in our markets that news reaches us from the Continent of fruit culture being rapidly extended in many districts. We import apples and other hardy fruits at a yearly cost of nearly £2,000,000, and all the time we have thou-

sands of acres of cultivated land devoted to a less remunerative purpose—growing timber—besides thousands of acres lying waste.

A HISTORICAL CASE OF IMPALEMENT.

As the diagnosis between real and counterfeit impalement has of late a pros of custom, Turkish, attracted much attention, a full record of a case of such torture, may not be without interest. In the voluminous collection preserved in the Cabinet of Comparative Anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, may be seen the skeleton of an adult male presented by the celebrated military surgeon, Baron Larrey. It is all that remains of Soliman al Blaq, a young Syrian, who assassinated General Kleber in Egypt. For this offence he was condemned to be impaled, after that his hand had been burnt to the bone. It seems more than probable that Larrey not only witnessed the punishment, but also made a careful examination of the assassin after death.—*Lancet*.

RIDICULE AND TRUTH.

Ridicule, so far from being an assistance to the discovery of truth, may become an obstacle. If a first view of a proposition discovers some ludicrous aspect which moves us to laughter the very excitement of this feeling may tend, as Warburton seems to suggest, to unfit us for the time to estimate its logical quality. As with the judgment of man and aesthetic value, so with logical insight, the required frame of mind is easily disturbed by the intrusion of the gay impulses of ridicule. Consequently, where the interests of truth are at stake, it may become one's positive duty to check the risings of laughter. It seems now to be generally admitted that in all discussion of disputed truths the play of ridicule ought to be confined within very narrow limits, if not excluded altogether.

At the same time we do not approve of Warburton's claim that even in respect to matters of speculative truth, laughter should be wholly silent, and give place to the higher action of the reasoning faculties. If one can be sure that a doctrine is ridiculous, there is clearly no objection to the introduction of ridicule, for in this case it can not possibly interfere with the ascertaining of truth. Nay, indeed, will dispute that in many cases the intellectual detection of error is a very simple affair. There are, fortunately, a number of truths which nobody worth of attention would now think of questioning. When a new theory is distinctly seen to be contradictory to some such well-known fact, it may without suspicion be called false. And when this is the case we have a perfect right to ridicule it.

In many cases, too, the false doctrine is not even new, but the mere revival of some old superstition. The permanence of certain weak habits of credulity of the love of the marvellous, and of an easy give rise to frequent revival of abundantly disproved superstitions, and it is obvious that in these cases our logical faculty has no work to perform. We are accordingly quite free to great the returning phantom with hearty ridicule.

Not only so. It is not only legitimate, when to treat carefully detected errors, it is well to do so. The very fact that we are all liable to fall into errors through hasty observation, carelessness, easy credulity, and strong emotional bias renders it important that we guard ourselves and others in every possible way against such foolish blundering. Now, as we have seen, ridicule is an excellent deterrent from moral infirmities. Similarly, it is a valuable safeguard against all intellectual error so far as this springing out of impulses and habits which we are capable of controlling by our wills. To use the graphic words of a recent author, "Ridicule cuts deep from the vapours of preconceived prejudice."

More particularly ridicule has an important function to perform in relation to the more enduring and stubborn class of errors. The weaker part of mankind we readily fall back into ancient illusions that it calls for all the resources of those who represent them. But the husband affects the same authority. But the wife "holds the fort" while the husband is absent at his business or work, wherever that may be. She can be all the time strengthening her position, replenishing her omnitions, and so reinforcing her matrimonial "may" that all adverse approaches are futile and dangerous. She does not dispute his autocratic "my office" and is, therefore, all the better able to defend "my house." The sum of the matter is that, if a wife is worth the name, she should be left in unchallenged dominion; and if she is not worth the name of wife, no opposition to her claims will miss her to that dignity.

John Adams, in his *Household Guide*,

describes his wife's claim for buying the ghost of dead opinions. When a phantom appears in haunting the living world, a laugh will cause it to vanish more rapidly than the known logical shadow.

Ridicule may thus be said to fulfil

the same purpose as the sharp, pleasant, witticisms which a wise father places on his wall.

Let the woman rule at home, then. Ladies will please pass over the concluding sentences, as they are intended for men only. The old maxims read that it is well to learn even from an enemy. One of the pleasantest of modern novels (written, of course, by a woman) represents the husband as "Her Dearest Foe." It is a poor rule which will not apply to both sexes; and, of course, the wife is His Dearest Foe. Let the husband borrow skill in fence from the wife's tactics, and in offering to all the demands, he will find that she will, of course, be his "Dearest Foe." The Apache who will not apply to both sexes; and, of course, the wife is His Dearest Foe. Let the husband borrow skill in fence from the wife's tactics, and in offering to all the demands, he will find that she will, of course, be his "Dearest Foe." The Apache

will be his "Dearest Foe." The Apache

A CURIOSITY OF NUMBERS.

The multiplication of 987,654,321, by 45 gives 4,441,444,446. Reversing the order of the digits and multiplying 123,567,899 by 45, we get a result equally curious, 5,565,555,095. If we take 123,456,789 as the multiplicand, and interchanging the figures in 45, take 34 as the multiplier, we obtain another remarkable product, 6,660,669,696. Returning to the multiplicand first used, 987,654,321, and taking 54 as the multiplier again, we get 53,333,333,334, all these except the first and last figures, which read together 54, the multiplier. Taking the same multiplicand and using 27, the half of 54, as the multiplier, we get a product of 26,666,669,667—all six figures except the first and last figures, which read together 27, the multiplier. Next interchanging the figures in the number 27 and using 72 as the multiplier, we obtain 71,111,111,12—all ones except the first and last figures, which read together 72, the multiplier. —*New Orleans Picayune*.

THE WEEPER CAPUCHIN OR CAL.

Some of these little monkeys really appear to reason, and are very clever. Renger states that when he first gave eggs to his monkey they smashed them, and thus lost many of the contents; afterwards they gently hit one end against some hard body, and picked off the bits of shell with their fingers. After cutting themselves only once with a sharp tool they would not touch it again, or would handle it with the greatest care.

Lumps of sugar were often given them wrapped up in paper, and Renger sometimes put them in the paper, so that in unfastening it, they got stung. After this had happened once they always first held the packet to their ears, to detect any movement within. This breaking of the egg in a paper wrapper is an interesting, as well-known fact, one of which may be observed by any who visit the Zoological Gardens.

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It has been said that all the graceful and pleasing attitudes assumed by women are essentially produced by the movement of the hands. Many gestures of the fingers only have a language to true that it appears as if a hand held or given has expressed a greater emotion than could have been made in a mere discourse.

The primitive quality of beauty is comparative and small.

A lady's hand is considered more graceful if under the usual size. If it has soft forms and pure outlines, fingers long, delicate, flexible, round, and tapering towards the ends; if the fingers over the joints are marked by faint reliefs

and shadows, and the wrist slender, and joined to a moderately long and tapering arm, it is more delicate and feminine.

SILVERWEED.

The silverweed is abundant in poor pastures, particularly where the ground is naturally damp and low; but it may also be very freely found by the dusty roadside. In such a locality the plant is but poorly developed, and never attains to any great size, spreading laterally, but scarcely rising at all from the surface of the road, having the flower-stems but an inch or two in length. On open downland it may often be with, out on the slopes or summits, but in the depressions, the greater dampness of these being favourable to its development; and we have often in such localities seen large surfaces of ground of which it has taken absolute exclusive possession. —*Familiar Wild Flowers*.

FORCED SWEET BRIER.

In a hot air sweet briar generally presents a harsh, rusty appearance, until new growth has made some progress in June; but it is one of the easiest plants imaginable to force in pot, and as it is not so liable to the attacks of insects as other kinds of roses, it may be brought forward in any quantity in peach-houses without incurring much risk or adding much to labour or expense in the way of fumigating. Early in the season, when flowers are scarce, a quantity of fresh young shoots of sweet briar as a base or cushion to which to arrange them will be found of great advantage, especially for setting up short-stalked flowers. Plants

of sweet briar are usually plentiful enough in the hedgerows in strong soils, and may easily be identified, even when leafless, by the abundance of their spines.

Autumn is the best time in which to obtain them, although a little may be lifted and potted at any other period, though it may be better to let them stand, even in summer, if they be the means of keeping them close and shaded until they have become established. Of course the head would require to be cut back in shape in order to balance the mutilated roots. Plants

of sweet briar may also be raised from cuttings.

MILK.

Milk contains all the elements necessary for the proper nourishment of the body. The constituent parts vary according to the animal from which it is derived, as well as at different periods of lactation in the same animal. If milk of average quality be taken as a standard, we may say that it is composed of 87 parts of water, 3 parts of fat, and 9 parts of solids not fat. Good milk is occasionally richer, especially if from an Alderney cow, but is also sometimes poorer than this standard.

Although the quantity of cream differs rather considerably, it should amount to 10 per cent of the milk, and can be easily determined by placing the milk in a market tub (a fathom), and allowing it to stand for twenty-four hours, and reading off the quantity.

Skin milk is not so much used as it should be, especially for making puddings, for, by adding half an ounce of dripping or suet to each pint of skin milk used, a corresponding quantity of fat will be replaced for the cream removed. When a very rich milk is required for an invalid or a child, goat's milk should be used; but if a milk for a delicate child, or for a invalid, it should be replaced by cream.

When a very rich milk is not available, it is better to add a quantity of cream to the milk.

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INDIRECT WAR LOSSES.

During the Crimean campaign of one year and a half 341,000 men were killed in the district of Taurida, which includes the Crimea. The total loss, 170,000 soldiers, the English, French, and Turkish, 186,000, and the others over 15,000. Total victims of the Crimea, including 210,000 who perished in the neighbourhood of Sevastopol. Those killed in battle were 100,000, and allowing an equal number for the losses from disease, the death of sick persons sent away from the seat of war were about 60,000, more, which makes the number of dead from the Crimean campaign, about 410,000. It will be seen from the above calculation that out of some 410,000 soldiers who succumbed during the Crimean campaign 30,000 were actually killed in battle, some 300,000 dying from disease. Very many of those deaths were preventable, had a more judicious and liberal use been made of medical assistance. There were vain to speculate; but there can be no doubt, that a well-founded medical staff, although apparently a costly outlay, is, in the long run, far the most economical investment a nation undertaking a campaign can make. The loss of one or two hundred thousand trained soldiers from sickness is a very serious consideration, and a nation proud of its reputation for science might well be ashamed of. —*Leicester Mercury*.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINAMAN ON THE 16TH JULY, 1877.

ITEM	QUANTITY	WEIGHT	PRICE				
Blankets, 7 lbs. per pair.	12,700	3.00	Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per pound.	170	250	Pow, White, per pound.	551 to 555
Blankets, 8 lbs. per pair.	13,000	3.05	Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per pound.	175	260	Pow, Green, per pound.	541 to 545
Blankets, 9 lbs. per pair.	14,200	3.10	Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per pound.	180	265	Pow, Yellow, per pound.	542 to 548
Blankets, 10 lbs. per pair.	15,500	3.30	Cambay, Bazaar, elant, per pound.	185	270	Pow, Green Beans, per pound.	543 to 549
Blankets, 12 lbs. per pair.	16,100	3.50	Cambay, Bazaar, elant, per pound.	190	275	Pow, Pearl, per pound.	544 to 548
Cambric, 30 yards, per piece.	11,300	2.70	Cambay, Bazaar, per pound.	195	280	Pow, Pearl	